

## APPROPRIATION LINE ITEM AND BOILERPLATE HISTORY

### DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

#### PART 1: LINE ITEM DETAIL

**2022 PA 166**  
**FY 2022-23**  
**Initial**

#### Sec. 101. APPROPRIATION SUMMARY

1.	<u>Average population</u> – The number of prisoners funded under the bill. Does not include probationers or parolees. This figure has not been included since the FY 2018-19 budget.	N/A
2.	<u>Unclassified full-time equated (FTE) positions</u> – Positions that are exempted from the classified State Civil Service pursuant to Article XI, Section 5 of the Michigan Constitution. These positions include elected officials, heads of principal departments, a limited number of policy-making positions in departments, members of boards and commissions, employees of State institutions of higher education, employees of the Judiciary, and employees of the Legislature.	16.0
3.	<u>Classified FTE positions</u> – All positions in State service unless exempted by Article XI, Section 5 of the Michigan Constitution. One FTE position equals 2,080 hours.	13,498.4
4.	<b><u>GROSS APPROPRIATION</u></b> – Total appropriations	<b>\$2,124,968,000</b>
5.	<u>Interdepartmental grants (IDG) and Intradepartmental transfers (IDT)</u> – IDGs are funds that also are appropriated in other budgets. They are categorized as IDGs in the Department that spends the funds. IDTs are funds provided from one appropriation unit to another in the same department. Both are subtracted from the Gross Appropriation to avoid double counting total statewide appropriations.	0
6.	<b><u>ADJUSTED GROSS APPROPRIATION</u></b> – Gross appropriations less IDGs.	2,124,968,000
7.	Federal revenue – Funding allocated to the State by the Federal government.	5,148,400
8.	Local revenue – Funds paid by local units of government that support State services and programs.	9,879,500
9.	Private revenue – Available appropriated funds from private sources, including funding from non-governmental agencies.	0
10.	State restricted revenue – Revenue earmarked for a specific purpose by the State Constitution, statute, or appropriation bill. Restricted revenue also includes general fund/special purpose funds, such as fee revenue used to support licensing programs.	29,831,800
11.	State general fund/general purpose – Revenue that has no constitutional or statutory restrictions on how it is used. Approximately 90% of the general fund/general purpose (GF/GP) revenue is derived from the income, corporate, insurance, sales, and use taxes.	2,080,108,300

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**Sec. 102. DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT**

- |    |  |            |
|----|--|------------|
| 1. | <u>Unclassified salaries</u>   | 2,142,100  |
|    | Unclassified FTE positions   | 16.0       |
|    | <p>There are 16 total unclassified positions. Six of the positions are in administrative leadership positions at the central office, including the Director, three Deputy Directors (one each for FOA, CFA, and OSA), a Legislative Liaison, and a Health Services Administrator. The remaining 10 positions are the members of the Parole Board. In 2009, the Parole Board was expanded from 10 to 15 members, but then in 2011 it was reduced back to its original size of 10 members.</p> |            |
| 2. | <u>Administrative hearings officers</u>  | 3,478,000  |
|    | <p>This line supports staff that review and adjudicate prisoner and staff grievances.</p>  |            |
| 3. | <u>Budget and operations administration</u>  | 38,091,600 |
|    | Classified FTE positions   | 266.0      |
|    | <p>This line funds training and labor relations staff, as well as personnel that provide oversight for functions throughout the unit. In FY 2014-15, staff from Operations Support, Bureau of Fiscal Management as well as other areas were rolled into the line.</p>  |            |
| 4. | <u>Compensatory buyout and union leave bank</u>  | 100        |
|    | <p>This line funds provisions in corrections officer's contracts that allow union members to buy out compensatory time. It also funds reimbursement to the DOC for overtime needed to cover the cost of replacing correctional officers while attending union business.</p>  |            |
| 5. | <u>County Jail Reimbursement Program</u>   | 14,814,600 |
|    | <p>Funding for the County Jail Reimbursement Program (CJRP) through which counties are reimbursed for housing certain felons who otherwise would have been sentenced to prison. The program originally existed only through budget act boilerplate but was established in statute by Public Act 317 of 1998.</p>   |            |
| 6. | <u>Employee wellness</u>   | 2,021,400  |
|    | Classified FTE positions   | 6.0        |
|    | <p>Funding is used for employee wellness programs for corrections officers and staff. In addition to 24/7 crisis response, the Wellness Unit also provides counseling or wellness strategist to help staff and family members cope with day-to-day stressors. Funding was moved from the Budget and Operations line item to its own line item in FY 2020-21.</p>   |            |

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7.	<u>Equipment and special maintenance</u>	1,559,700
<p>Major prison equipment purchases are funded through this line includes security equipment such as surveillance systems, personal protection devices, and institutional kitchen equipment such as appliances. It also funds special maintenance and repair needs at the prisons with the aim of correcting structural and security problems before they become major structural problems requiring Capital Outlay funding. This may include roof repairs, sewer and water lines, and fire alarm systems.</p>		
8.	<u>Executive direction</u>	4,667,700
<p>Classified FTE positions</p> <p align="right">22.0</p> <p>In addition to funding administrative tasks such as FOIA requests, this line funds the benefits for the six unclassified positions other than parole board members. Additionally, this line includes the Effective Process Improvement and Communication (EPIC)</p>		
9.	<u>Judicial data warehouse user fees</u>	50,600
<p>This line funds an IDG to the Judiciary for the MDOC's use of the judicial data warehouse.</p>		
10.	<u>New custody staff training</u>	21,616,300
<p>This line funds training costs for new corrections officers. It includes three months' salary and fringe benefits while being trained, travel, books, supplies, and meals. In FY 2020-21 one-half of previous one-time funding was added to this ongoing funding.</p>		
11.	<u>Prison industries operations</u>	10,230,300
<p>Classified FTE positions</p> <p align="right">61.0</p> <p>Personnel costs for Michigan State Industries (MSI), the State's prison industries program, are included in this line. The programming offered by MSI aims to provide prisoners with marketable skills and vocational training. Line moved to this section in FY 2016-17.</p>		
12.	<u>Property management</u>	2,479,200
<p>Central office rent at Grandview Plaza.</p>		
13.	<u>Prosecutorial and detainer expenses</u>	4,801,000
<p>Most of this line funds the costs of "detainer" payments to counties, which are payments for housing parole violators and prisoners in community placement who have violated the conditions of that placement. This line also is used to reimburse counties for costs associated with the prosecution of prisoners who commit crimes while in prison and to reimburse counties for costs associated with transporting and housing escaped state prisoners.</p>		

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- |     |   |   |
|-----|---|---|
| 14. | <u>Sheriffs' coordinating and training office</u> | 0 |
|-----|---|---|

This line funds the Sheriff's Coordinating and Training Council as created in P.A. 125 of 2003. County jail inmates are charged \$12, and that revenue is taken by the county and given to the Sheriff's Coordinating and Training Fund so the Council can operate and provide grants to counties for training costs. Counties may provide less than \$12 to the Fund if they provide training locally so their officers can be certified. This line is entirely funded by this Restricted revenue, which has been declining as counties increasingly train officers locally.

Funding for this line item was eliminated in FY 2022-23, formerly funded at \$100,000.

- |     |                              |            |
|-----|------------------------------|------------|
| 15. | <u>Worker's compensation</u> | 12,991,700 |
|-----|------------------------------|------------|

This line funds workers compensation funding for all Departmental employees.

<b>UNIT GROSS APPROPRIATION</b>	<b>\$118,944,300</b>
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Federal revenues:

DOJ, prison rape elimination act grant	674,700
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Special revenue funds:

Correctional industries revolving fund	10,230,300
Correctional industries revolving fund 110	721,600
Jail reimbursement program fund	5,900,000

State general fund/general purpose	101,417,700
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**Sec. 103. OFFENDER SUCCESS ADMINISTRATION**

- |    |   |            |
|----|---|------------|
| 1. | <u>Community corrections comprehensive plans and services</u> | 13,198,100 |
|----|---|------------|

Grants awarded to local units of government for the development and implementation of local comprehensive corrections plans and services. Line moved to this section in FY 2015-16. Felony drunk driver jail reduction and community treatment program funding totaling \$1,440,100 was moved to this line item in FY 2020-21.

- |    |   |            |
|----|---|------------|
| 2. | <u>Education/skilled trades/career readiness programs</u> | 39,100,400 |
|----|---|------------|

Classified FTE positions	264.9
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Funds educational and vocational programs at correctional facilities. Line moved to this section in FY 2015-16.

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3.	<u>Enhanced food technology program</u>	1,640,000
	Classified FTE positions	11.0
	Line added in FY 2018-19. Funds a program that allows food technology program participants to gain on-the-job training in prison kitchens leading to certification from the Michigan Restaurant Association.	
4.	<u>Goodwill Flip the Script</u>	1,250,000
	Line added in FY 2014-15. Flip the script is a program run by Goodwill Industries, which helps individuals with education, finding suitable employment, and local court diversion programs.	
5.	<u>Offender success community partners</u>	14,500,000
	This line (and the two subsequent lines) funds Prisoner Reentry, which was developed to significantly reduce crime and enhance public safety by implementing a seamless system of services for offenders from the time of their entry to prison through their transition, community reintegration, and aftercare in their communities. This portion of PR funding flows to community-based non-profits who provide services to returning citizens. Program renamed in FY 2018-19 from "Prisoner reentry local service providers".	
6.	<u>Offender success federal grants</u>	751,000
	This segment of funding reflects Federal Department of Justice grants to Wayne, Oakland, and Genesee counties for prisoner reentry programming. Program renamed in FY 2018-19 from "Prisoner reentry federal grants".	
7.	<u>Offender success programming</u>	16,122,800
	This portion of PR funding is for services provided by MDOC, such as risk assessment tools, sex offender programming, or substance abuse treatment. Program renamed in FY 2018-19 from "Prisoner reentry MDOC programs". Due to the closure of the Detroit Re-entry Center (DRC) in 2020, \$5.0 million in funding from the center was included in this line item to offer this programming to those that would have received that programming at the DRC.	
8.	<u>Offender success services</u>	17,545,600
	Classified FTE positions	67.0
	Line was first created in FY 2015-16. This line item centralizes the reentry functions of the department into one line. This line includes the former lines including community corrections administration and the community reentry centers. Program renamed in FY 2018-19 from "Reentry services". Elimination of two contracts reduced funding by \$11.0 million in FY 2020-21.	
9.	<u>Public safety initiative</u>	4,000,000
	This line was created in association with the Governor's Public Safety Initiative speech in March of 2012. The funding has primarily been used to relieve overcrowding in the Genesee County Jail. Relief has come from three items: leasing bed space from neighboring county jails to house Genesee offenders, re-opening the Flint City Lock-Up to do short term housing for offenders prior to arraignment, and thirdly it has also funded electronic monitoring for some offenders who can be housed in the community rather than in jail.	

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16,575,500

Grants for residential and support services to offenders who normally would be sentenced to prison or given a long-term jail sentence. The maximum per diem reimbursement for these services is \$52.50. Program renamed in FY 2018-19 from "Residential services".

**UNIT GROSS APPROPRIATION****\$124,683,400**

## Federal revenues:

DOJ, prisoner reintegration  
Federal education funding751,000  
1,599,400

## Special revenue funds:

Program and special equipment fund

0

\*Funding replaced with GF/GP in FY 2022-23.

State general fund/general purpose

122,333,000

**Sec. 104. FIELD OPERATIONS ADMINISTRATION****1. Criminal justice reinvestment**

3,748,400

Line added in FY 2016-17. Funds evidence-based programs designed to reduce recidivism in parolees and probationers.

**2. Field operations**

227,464,600

Classified FTE positions

1,849.5

Funds parole and probation agents, field operations administrative and clerical costs, and boot phase III/intensive supervision. Supported by statutorily-required parole and probation oversight fees and fees collected by tether participants. The primary objective of field operations is to provide investigation and supervision services to the circuit courts, the parole board, and other states participating in the Interstate Agreement on Probation and Parole. Investigation mainly includes providing pre-sentencing reports, pre-parole reports, probation and parole violation reports, and absconder/apprehension reports. Supervision of probationers and parolees includes:

- a) Enforcement of specified probation or parole conditions
- b) Determining appropriate level of supervision based on offender risk
- c) Assessing offender needs for education, substance abuse and mental health treatment, job training and placement, and emergency services
- d) Referring offenders to community resource programs to satisfy identified need for services
- e) Systematically monitoring offender home placements, employment, program participation, community service work requirements, and arrests
- f) Collection of supervision fees, restitution, attorney fees, court costs, and fines
- g) Initiation of the violation process

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3.	<u>Parole board operations</u>	3,942,800
	Classified FTE positions	31.0
	Support staff and related costs for ten-member parole board. Includes parole board member benefits.	
4.	<u>Parole/probation services</u>	940,000
	Statute (MCL 791.236a) requires DOC to set aside 20% of parole/probation oversight fees for administrative costs and enhanced services including staff training, offender counseling and employment services.	
5.	<u>Residential alternative to prison program</u>	1,500,000
	Line added in FY 2017-18. Residential program where probationers that would otherwise be sentenced to prison receive behavioral and career educational programming in a secure facility.	
<b>UNIT GROSS APPROPRIATION</b>		<b>\$237,595,800</b>
	Special revenue funds:	
	Local - community tether program reimbursement	275,000
	*Consists of fees from local units of government for rental of tether equipment	
	Reentry center offender reimbursement	10,000
	Supervision fees	6,630,500
	Supervision fees set-aside	940,000
	State general fund/general purpose	229,740,300

**Sec. 105. CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES ADMINISTRATION**

1.	<u>Central records</u>	4,904,400
	Classified FTE positions	43.0
	This line funds staff who coordinate and manage prisoner time computations and related prisoner information.	
2.	<u>Correctional facilities administration</u>	6,702,400
	Classified FTE positions	37.0
	State and regional administration for prisons and camps operations including reception, classification, placement, treatment and transfer of prisoners; the female offenders program; contractual extradition services; payments to counties for transporting prisoners to reception centers where newly-arriving prisoners are evaluated and temporarily housed.	

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3.	<u>Housing inmates in Federal institutions</u>	511,000
	<p>This line funds the costs of housing DOC prisoners in Federal prisons. Federal placement is usually reserved for high-profile prisoners, whose safety would be compromised if housed in a DOC facility. These costs are partially offset by the Federal reimbursements received for housing Federal prisoners in State facilities.</p>	
4.	<u>Inmate housing fund</u>	100
	<p>This line fund costs associated with housing of prisoners who are not specifically budgeted for elsewhere in the budget act. Historically, and this year, funds partial-year costs of prison beds opening during course of fiscal year. In FY 2011-12, this line became a negative line item and was used in conjunction with Cost-Effective Housing Initiative to mandate the Department to find unspecified savings. In FY 2012-13, this item changed to a \$100 placeholder.</p>	
5.	<u>Inmate legal services</u>	290,900
	<p>This line funds court-mandated legal assistance to prisoners at various facilities.</p>	
6.	<u>Leased beds and alternatives to leased beds</u>	100
	<p>This line funds prison beds leased in non-MDOC facilities. In FY 2016-17, this item changed to a \$100 placeholder.</p>	
7.	<u>Prison food service</u>	74,415,900
	Classified FTE positions	336.0
	<p>This line includes the costs of providing meals to prisoners, corrections officers, and certain inmate care and control staff. FTE positions were added to the line in FY 2018-19 as food service was returned from private vendor control to state employees.</p>	
8.	<u>Prison store operations</u>	3,472,500
	Classified FTE positions	33.0
	<p>This line funds positions associated with the operation of prisoner stores at various MDOC facilities. This funding is generated by the stores themselves via surcharges on some of the items sold. (The surcharge is generally higher, for example, on a bag of potato chips than the surcharge on a stick of deodorant.)</p>	
9.	<u>Public works programs</u>	0
	<p>*Line item eliminated in FY 2022-23</p> <p>This line is supported by the restricted revenue source of public works user fees. Current boilerplate requires that if a local government or non-profit is interested in contracting for public works, then that entity must pay the entire cost of MDOC providing the service (especially including the costs of the corrections officers who must supervise the prisoner labor when outside of the facility). Since this requirement, there has been limited interest in public works projects, so the actual amount of spending (funded by the user fees) has been zero or close to zero.</p>	



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9.	<u>Transportation</u>	31,555,800
	Classified FTE positions	211.0
	This line funds regularly scheduled prisoner transportation and necessary transport for off-site health care.	
	<b>UNIT GROSS APPROPRIATION</b>	<b>\$121,853,100</b>
	Federal revenues:	
	DOJ-BOP, federal prisoner reimbursement	411,000
	SSA-SSI, incentive payment	272,000
	Special revenue funds:	
	Correctional industries revolving fund 110	670,800
	Public works user fees	0
	*Funding eliminated in FY 2022-23 per item #9 above.	
	Resident stores	3,472,500
	State general fund/general purpose	117,026,800
<b>Sec. 106. HEALTH CARE</b>		
1.	<u>Clinical complexes</u>	154,703,900
	Classified FTE positions	1,033.3
	This line contains the on-site prison clinics and routine health care for prisoners in correctional facilities. Nurses and other non-physician medical staff are paid out of this line item, and they are generally Civil Service, although nursing vacancies are sometimes filled via third party contracts if Civil Service has difficulty keeping spots filled. Prior to FY 2012-13, this line was divided up into northern and southern regions (and prior to that, there were three regions), but in FY 2012-13 the line was consolidated. Despite the consolidation, medical spending is higher in the southern facilities because higher-need patients tend to be kept in the southern region due to the greater availability of specialists. The line was consolidated with 'Health care administration' and 'Mental health services and support' in FY 2015-16 and was broken back out in FY 2016-17. Until FY 2018-19, this line also included all the pharmaceutical costs for physical health (except costs for Hepatitis C medication).	
2.	<u>Health care administration</u>	3,660,100
	Classified FTE positions	18.0
	Funds central office staff responsible for planning and monitoring the prisoner health care system in institutions. Line was consolidated with 'Mental health services and support' and 'Clinical complexes' in FY 2015-16 and was broken back out in FY 2016-17.	

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3.	<u>Healthy Michigan plan administration</u>	1,019,000
	Classified FTE positions	12.0
	Separate line item to identify and track the administrative costs associated with the Healthy Michigan Plan. First added in FY 2014-15.	
4.	<u>Hepatitis C treatment</u>	8,810,700
	New line created by the Senate in FY 2016-17 to track expenditures on specialty medication for Hepatitis C treatment in prison population. Medication is provided through a third-party pharmaceutical contractor. The third-party contract was handled by Corizon, Inc. until September 29, 2021. The current third-party provider is Grand Prairie Healthcare Services, P.C.	
5.	<u>Interdepartmental grant to human services, eligibility specialists</u>	120,200
	New for FY 2010-11, this line provides an IDG to DHS for the assignment of one or more Medicaid eligibility specialists to MDOC supervised individuals.	
6.	<u>Mental health and substance use disorder treatment services</u>	52,914,000
	Classified FTE positions	406.0
	Funds the mental health care services provided to prisoners at each of the facilities. Civil Service employees such as psychologists and clinical social workers are funded through this line. Line was consolidated with 'Health care administration' and 'Clinical complexes' in FY 2015-16 and was broken back out in FY 2016-17. Until FY 2018-19, this line included payments to a third party mental health service provider, as well as all pharmaceutical costs for mental health.	
7.	<u>Prisoner health care services</u>	94,793,600
	Covers specialty medical care and off-site procedures for prisoner health care services not provided at the on-site clinical complexes. Physicians and mid-level practitioners (PAs and NPs) who provide physical health care in the facilities are employed through this third-party contract rather than through Civil Service. The third-party contract also manages care provided off-site, such as surgeries or emergency room visits. Currently the third-party health care provider contract is managed by Grand Prairie Healthcare Services, P.C.	
8.	<u>Vaccination program</u>	691,200
	This program funds tuberculosis testing required of all prisoners and prison employees as well as hepatitis vaccinations offered to prisoners and employees.	

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**UNIT GROSS APPROPRIATION**

**\$316,712,700**

Federal revenues:

DOJ, Office of Justice Programs, RSAT

0

\*Funding eliminated in FY 2022-23

405,500

Federal revenues and reimbursements

Special revenue funds:

Prisoner health care copayments

257,200

Revenues from a \$5 co-pay collected from prisoners for non-emergency health care services as set forth in DOC Policy Directives.

State general fund/general purpose

316,050,000

**Sec. 107. CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES**

This unit funds both prisons in the Upper Peninsula and Northern Lower Peninsula as well as prisons and camps in the southern Lower Peninsula. Each facility's line item funds primarily the cost of personnel, but also the physical plant maintenance, supplies, equipment, and utilities. Most of the facilities offer programs in adult basic education, GED completion, special education, as well as various counseling and treatment programs. FY 2014-15 is the first year all facilities were brought under one section.

1. Alger Correctional Facility – Munising

32,785,600

Classified FTE positions

259.0

Alger opened in 1990 and houses Level IV and Level II prisoners. It was previously a max facility, which housed Level V prisoners. It has been converted to lower and multiple levels, although it does maintain two units of administrative segregation beds.

2. Baraga Correctional Facility – Baraga

39,038,000

Classified FTE positions

295.8

Baraga, opened in 1993, is primarily a Level V facility, but it does contain one Level I housing unit that opened in 2000 which provides prisoner labor to assist with facility operations such as grounds keeping, maintenance, and food service.

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### 3. Bellamy Creek Correctional Facility – Ionia

47,952,000

Classified FTE positions

392.2

Bellamy Creek, a multi-level facility (Levels I, II, IV) that opened in 2001, is the State's newest correctional facility. In addition to Levels I, II, and IV, Bellamy Creek also has a protective housing unit and a segregation unit. Educational programs include special education courses for prisoners with learning disabilities and vocational training is available in Custodial Maintenance Technology. Other programs include various clubs, intramural sports and a voluntary cognitive restructuring effort called Strategies for Thinking Productively (STP).

### 4. Carson City Correctional Facility – Carson City

52,521,700

Classified FTE positions

421.4

Carson City, opened in 1989, is a multi-level facility (Levels I, II, IV), and also includes 22 segregation beds. Vocational programming includes food technology, along with the standard GED completion education. This facility includes the former Boyer Road Correctional Facility, a Secure Level I facility opened in 1987 adjacent to Carson City, and has now been consolidated to be part of Carson City.

### 5. Central Michigan Correctional Facility – St. Louis

49,518,200

Classified FTE positions

386.6

Central Michigan is the result of a merger between two adjacent facilities, Pine River, which opened in 2000, and Mid-Michigan Correctional Facility, which opened in 1990. During the merger, they dropped both previous names and called the combined facility Central Michigan. All the units in the complex are Secure Level I with open bay style housing unit layouts. Programming includes sex offender therapy and assaultive therapy, and vocational training in food technology, business educational trades, building trades, building maintenance, and electrical. Central Michigan is nearby the St. Louis correctional facility.

### 6. Charles E. Egeler Correctional Facility – Jackson

49,282,900

Classified FTE positions

386.6

Egeler, opened in 1988, was the first of the new facilities carved out of the old State Prison of Southern Michigan under the Hadix consent decree (the other facility carved out was Parnall Correctional Facility). It was remodeled into a statewide reception center for all male prisoners in 2002. When first sentenced to prison time, all male inmates are sent to RGC for screening and assessment. Prisoners typically spend between 30 and 45 days at Egeler before being sent to a longer-term location that meets their education, medical, and security needs. Egeler also contains the Duane Waters Hospital, a 152-bed inpatient facility. Supported by Federal revenues from State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP).

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7. <u>Chippewa Correctional Facility – Kincheloe</u>	55,403,800
Classified FTE positions	443.6
Chippewa, a multi-level facility with Levels I, II, and IV, opened in 1989. It offers vocational education in horticulture, maintenance, and food service, and it houses the MSI laundry and garment factory. This facility includes the former Straits Correctional Facility, which opened in 1988, and is now considered the west side of Chippewa.	
8. <u>Cooper Street Correctional Facility – Jackson</u>	31,773,300
Classified FTE positions	254.6
Cooper Street, a Secure Level I facility, was opened in 1997 following its conversion from the former Michigan Parole Camp. It is across the street from the historic State Prison of Southern Michigan. It houses a therapeutic community for residential drug and substance abuse treatment, and hosts a number of groups such as Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous.	
9. <u>Detroit Detention Center</u>	9,604,500
Classified FTE positions	75.8
This line funds the Detroit Detention Center, a short-term lock-up facility that houses offenders under the jurisdiction of the City of Detroit, but is operated by MDOC employees. The facility is utilizing two (out of approximately seven) of the buildings at the former Mound Correctional Facility site (the administration building, and one housing unit). The cost of the facility is fully paid for by the City of Detroit. The opening of this facility allowed several other city lock-up sites to close and consolidate into this site, and the Detroit Police officers operating those facilities were reallocated to patrol duties. Line moved to this section in FY 2020-21.	
10. <u>Detroit Reentry Center</u>	0
Classified FTE positions	0.0
This line funds the Detroit re-entry center, which the Department first opened as Ryan Correctional Facility under the jurisdiction of Correctional Facilities Administration (CFA) in 1991. Effective October 28, 2012, the facility was repurposed and renamed the Detroit Reentry Center. Detroit Reentry Center houses parolees who are required, as a specific condition of their parole, to participate in and satisfactorily complete reentry programming, as well as parole violators who are believed to have violated a condition of parole and are being considered for parole revocation proceedings or other appropriate action. The center also houses a small population of prisoners. Line moved to this section in FY 2020-21. The DRC was closed in January 2021 and thus no funding provided post FY 2020-21.	

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11.	<u>Earnest C. Brooks Correctional Facility – Muskegon</u>	32,733,100
	Classified FTE positions	248.2
	Brooks, opened in 1989, is a multi-level facility (Levels I, II, IV). Programming includes assault reduction, impulse control therapy, and sex offender treatment. Vocational training includes food service, drafting, maintenance, and one MSI program, a prison laundry. Until FY 2018-19, this line included West Shoreline Correctional Facility, a Secure Level I facility opened in 1987. That facility was closed in February, 2018.	
12.	<u>G. Robert Cotton Correctional Facility – Jackson</u>	48,836,300
	Classified FTE positions	396.0
	Cotton, opened in 1985, is a multi-level facility (Secure Level I, Level I, II, IV), which includes the old Jackson Temporary facility. It houses a braille textbook transcription program in a new building built by the Michigan Lions Club.	
13.	<u>Gus Harrison Correctional Facility – Adrian</u>	54,123,800
	Classified FTE positions	443.6
	Harrison, opened in 1991, is a multi-level facility (Levels I, II, IV). Programming includes horticulture and English as a second language. This facility includes Parr Highway Correctional Facility, also in Adrian, which opened in 1989 and was a Secure Level I facility. The two facilities consolidated in 2009.	
14.	<u>Ionia Correctional Facility – Ionia</u>	36,863,100
	Classified FTE positions	288.3
	Ionia Correctional Facility, often referred to as I-Max, because it primarily houses maximum-security prisoners and was previously named Ionia Maximum Correctional Facility, opened in 1987, is a Level V maximum-security facility. However, in addition to five Level V units, there are also two Level II units (Level II workers are there primarily as the labor force for the facility to do things like maintenance, food service, and working in the MSI factory). Of the five Level V units, three are general population and two are administrative segregation (segregation is used for detention, temporary segregation, and secure-status outpatient treatment). Prisoners with poor institutional track records that include insubordination and/or violence may be directed to Ionia.	
15.	<u>Kinross Correctional Facility – Kincheloe</u>	35,253,100
	Classified FTE positions	258.6
	Originally opened in 1989 as the Hiawatha Correctional Facility near the site of the old Kinross Correctional Facility. Old Kinross was a Level I and Level II facility opened in 1978 on the site of a former air force base. Hiawatha was closed in May 2009. The site was reopened in October 2015 and renamed Kinross Correctional Facility. It houses Level I and Level II prisoners. The inmates from Old Kinross were moved there and Old Kinross was closed at the same time.	

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16.	<u>Lakeland Correctional Facility – Coldwater</u>	35,548,100
	Classified FTE positions	275.4
	<p>Lakeland, opened in 1985, was developed from the former Coldwater Regional Center for Developmental Disabilities. It has Level II housing units and a geriatric unit for prisoners identified by the Bureau of Health Care as needing the services available there. Vocational training includes food service, office occupations, and horticulture. It also included the Crane Correctional Facility, a Secure Level I facility also developed from part of the Coldwater Regional Center in 1985, but Crane closed in 2011.</p>	
17.	<u>Macomb Correctional Facility – New Haven</u>	40,421,100
	Classified FTE positions	313.3
	<p>Macomb, opened in 1993, is a multi-level facility (Levels I, II, IV). The facility also contains a Residential Treatment center, which is an important component of the continuum of care for mentally ill inmates.</p>	
18.	<u>Marquette Branch Prison – Marquette</u>	40,821,000
	Classified FTE positions	319.7
	<p>Marquette Branch, opened in 1889, was extensively remodeled in 1984.</p>	
19.	<u>Michigan Reformatory – Ionia</u>	38,104,200
	Classified FTE positions	310.1
	<p>The State's oldest prison; opened 1880 to house younger offenders. Closed December 2001 in conjunction with opening of Bellamy Creek; reopened in November 2007 in conjunction with the closing of Riverside. Now houses Level II and IV prisoners. Facility has a chapel, a horticulture program, behavior change programs, and adult basic education.</p>	
20.	<u>Muskegon Correctional Facility – Muskegon</u>	28,472,700
	Classified FTE positions	208.0
	<p>Muskegon, opened in 1974, is a Level II facility. Programming includes food preparation and horticulture. From February 2010 to May of 2011, the facility housed prisoners from the State of Pennsylvania as a result of an interstate contract. Pennsylvania terminated the contract when it found opportunities to house those inmates back in Pennsylvania facilities. Muskegon then briefly closed and was mothballed. However, in October of 2012 the facility reopened to house MDOC inmates. The reopening was part of a restructuring that saw Ryan Correctional Facility close and be repurposed as the Detroit Re-Entry Center, and Muskegon was reopened to create space for prisoners displaced from Ryan. At the point of the reopening, the MDOC and the MCO reached an agreement to do a pilot project for 12 hour shifts; the agreement was for one year, but the schedule has been well-received by staff and is anticipated it will be continued. The facility is also the pilot site for a partnership with Prison Fellowship; prisoners request to be placed in a special housing unit where ministers (who either are compensated by Prison Fellowship or are volunteers) lead them in faith-based behavior change group sessions. The cost of the programming is fully funded by Prison Fellowship, MDOC's only role was to place participating inmates in the one housing unit</p>	

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and commit to leaving them in that unit long enough to complete the programming whenever possible (of course they would still be moved or punished if their behavior required it).

21. Newberry Correctional Facility – Newberry 26,335,100

Classified FTE positions 199.1

Newberry, opened in 1996 on the site of a former state psychiatric hospital, is a Level I facility. The facilities provide sex offender programming and violent behavior prevention programming.

22. Oaks Correctional Facility – Eastlake 37,750,800

Classified FTE positions 289.4

Oaks, opened in 1992, is a Level IV facility. Programs include various clubs, intramural sports (indoor and outdoor), a voluntary cognitive restructuring effort called Strategies for Thinking Productively (STP), life-role competency programs, as well as various programs offered through the Corrections Learning Network®.

23. Parnall Correctional Facility – Jackson 31,673,400

Classified FTE positions 266.1

Parnall is a Level I facility that opened in 1926. It is one of the prisons that developed from the former State Prison of Southern Michigan. Inmates at Parnall have a variety of work opportunities with Michigan State Industries (MSI).

24. Richard A. Handlon Correctional Facility – Ionia 33,662,700

Classified FTE positions 258.0

Handlon, opened in 1958, is a Level II facility. It contains a social skills development unit, which works with prisoners who lack the skills of daily living (some have developmental disabilities). The facility also has a Residential Treatment Program, which is an important component of the mental illness health care continuum.

25. Saginaw Correctional Facility – Freeland 35,767,400

Classified FTE positions 276.9

Saginaw, a multi-level facility (Levels I, II, IV), opened in 1993. It offers life-role competency and pre-parole life transition programs and the Prison Build program, in which prisoners build prefabricated components for Habitat for Humanity houses.

26. Special Alternative Incarceration Program - Cassidy Lake 5,206,400

Classified FTE positions 26.2

This line funds Phase I of the boot camp program at Camp Cassidy Lake in Chelsea. The "boot camp" program is designed as an alternative to prison for both male and female offenders who need a highly disciplined and structured program including hard work, education, and other self-improvement programs. Phase I consists of 90 days of work and exercise modeled after military



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basic training combined with programming in education, substance abuse, job-seeking skills and life-coping skills. This phase takes place in a 400-bed facility, Camp Cassidy Lake in Chelsea. Phase II is an optional placement in a residential aftercare program in the community which may last from one week to 120 days. Offenders continue self-improvement programming and seek work in the community. Phase III is mandatory and consists of supervision in the community for a minimum of 120 days. This phase may include electronic monitoring.

27. St. Louis Correctional Facility – St. Louis 40,700,000

Classified FTE positions 306.6

St. Louis, opened in 1999, is a Level IV facility. There are six general population-housing units, one of which specializes in offering the Adaptive Skills Residential Program in a supportive environment. There is one administrative segregation unit with 96 beds.

28. Thumb Correctional Facility – Lapeer 36,432,500

Classified FTE positions 283.6

Thumb, opened in 1987, has six Level II housing units, of which 1/2 one unit specifically houses nearly all of the MDOC's youthful offenders. In addition to counseling and academic education, the facility also includes an MSI industrial laundry.

29. Womens Huron Valley Correctional Complex – Ypsilanti 63,863,000

Classified FTE positions 505.1

Huron Valley is the only prison in Michigan that houses female prisoners. It is multi-level (Level I, II, and IV). The complex is a combination of three facilities. One portion of the facility was previously Huron Valley Men's, a Level IV facility opened in 1981. Another portion was the original Huron Valley Women's, which was a Level I and IV facility, which opened in 1994. The third facility is a Level V psychiatric hospital. Huron Valley Men's was repurposed in 2009 and was combined with Huron Valley Women's. At the same time in 2009, the only other Women's facility, Scott Correctional Facility in Plymouth, was closed and those female inmates filled the former Huron Valley Men's facility (which the men had just vacated and been spread to other State facilities). As the only facility for women, Women's Huron Valley offers a large variety of substance abuse treatment, behavioral counseling, and vocational training programs. A large horticulture program provides food for local charitable food pantries.

30. Woodland Correctional Facility – Whitmore Lake 39,396,200

Classified FTE positions 296.9

The Woodland Center was converted from a juvenile justice facility and opened as a MDOC mental health unit in 2009. The facility houses 199 beds for inmates with serious mental illness, and the services provided to them include acute care, rehabilitation services, and crisis stabilization. Some of the inmates stay only for a stabilization period before they are transported to another facility where they will continue their mental health treatment via a lower tier of the mental health service continuum. Other inmates have such severe mental illness or have responded so poorly to treatment that they will likely serve out the remainder of their sentence (which in some cases is life) at the Woodland Facility. While 199 beds are for mentally ill patients, the remaining bed space is used to house a small workforce of Level I inmates who work in custodial maintenance, food service, and grounds keeping. The Level I inmates can also work as "prisoner observation aides",

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a program begun in FY 2012-13 where an inmate will be trained to observe an inmate who is on suicide watch or is being monitored to prevent self-injurious behavior. The prisoner observation aides are not trained to intervene; if they observe unwanted behavior, their job is to alert the corrections officer as soon as possible. Unlike many other MDOC facilities, Woodland is not authorized to utilize chemical agents or TASERs. Starting in FY 2014-15, the facility will be known as 'Woodland correctional facility'.

31. Northern region administration and support 4,582,900

Classified FTE positions 43.0

This line includes funding for regional administration, accounting, procurement, maintenance, and warehousing.

32. Southern Region Administration and Support 19,368,300

Classified FTE positions 63.0

This line includes funding for regional administration, accounting, procurement, maintenance, and warehousing. Ionia and Jackson area utilities were consolidated into this line in FY 2015-16 after being separately accounted for in FY 2013-14.

**UNIT GROSS APPROPRIATION \$1,133,795,200**

Federal revenues:

DOJ, state criminal alien assistance program 1,034,800

Federal funds received under the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program, to partially reimburse the State for costs of incarcerating criminal aliens.

Special revenue funds:

Local funds 9,604,500

State restricted fees, revenues, and reimbursements 102,100

State general fund/general purpose 1,123,053,800

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**Sec. 108. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

1.	<u>Information technology services and projects</u>	31,383,500
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DOC pays Department of Technology, Management, and Budget user fees for data processing and computer services.

<b>UNIT GROSS APPROPRIATION</b>	<b>\$31,383,500</b>
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Special revenue funds:

Correctional industries revolving fund 110	182,000
Program and special equipment fund	0

\*Funding replaced with GF/GP beginning in FY 2022-23

Supervision fees set-aside	714,800
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State general fund/general purpose	30,486,700
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**Sec. 109. ONE-TIME APPROPRIATIONS**

Electronic prisoner-staff communications devices	15,000,000
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John Does v MDOC settlement agreement	15,000,000
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Body scanners	4,500,000
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Improvements to staff areas in correctional facilities	2,500,000
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Vocational village expansion	2,500,000
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COVID-19 suspended intake payments	1,000,000
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Page alert system	1,000,000
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Goodwill Flip the Script	750,000
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Chance for Life	500,000
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Officer uniforms	500,000
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Prosperity region 8 pilot program	500,000
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Savings from reduced populations	(3,750,000)
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<b>UNIT GROSS APPROPRIATION</b>	<b>\$40,000,000</b>
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State general fund/general purpose	40,000,000
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Section Number	Description and History
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**GENERAL SECTIONS**

- |     |   |
|-----|---|
| 201 | <p><b><u>Total State Spending in Part 1.</u></b> Total State spending and payments to locals reporting section for appropriations made in Part 1.</p> <p><b>Background:</b> This subsection states the total State spending from State resources contained in Part 1 of the bill. It also lists the total payment to local units of government in Part 1 by department. This is a standard boilerplate section contained in all appropriation bills pursuant to 1984 PA 431 (MCL 18.1367).</p>  |
| 202 | <p><b><u>Management and Budget Act.</u></b> States that appropriations authorized under this Act are subject to the Management and Budget Act.</p> <p><b>Background:</b> This is a standard section contained in all appropriation bills. The first version of this section was contained in the FY 1981-82 General Government Appropriations Bill. The former section stated that appropriations were subject to PA 18 of 1981. Act 18 was repealed by 1984 PA 431.</p>  |
| 203 | <p><b><u>Definitions.</u></b> Definitions of terms and acronyms contained in the Public Act.</p> <p><b>Background:</b> This is a standard section contained in all appropriation bills. The definitions section in the Corrections budget bill is perhaps more substantive than in most, as the definitions often shape key performance metrics such as "recidivism" or "offender success."</p>   |
| 204 | <p><b><u>Internet Reports.</u></b> Requires use of the internet to fulfill reporting requirements unless otherwise specified.</p> <p><b>Background:</b> First included in FY 1999-2000.</p>   |
| 205 | <p><b><u>Standard List of Report Recipients.</u></b> Unless otherwise stated, all reports required in boilerplate shall be submitted to the senate and house appropriations subcommittees on corrections, the senate and house fiscal agencies, the legislative corrections ombudsman, and the state budget office.</p> <p><b>Background:</b> First included in FY 1922-23 to reduce the length of bill by eliminating this repetitive language.</p>  |
| 206 | <p><b><u>Buy American Intent Language.</u></b> Prohibits use of funds for purchase of foreign goods or services if competitively priced and comparable quality American goods or services are available. It also provides preference for Michigan goods and services if they are competitively priced and of comparable value. Additionally, it provides preference for Michigan businesses owned and operated by veterans.</p> <p><b>Background:</b> A version of this section was first included in FY 1992-93 but was preceded by language with preference for goods and services from local community-based firms for many years. The preference for Michigan goods was added in FY 2001-02. The preference for veterans was added in FY 2007-08.</p> |
| 207 | <p><b><u>Communication with the Legislature.</u></b> Prohibits disciplinary action against employees for communicating with the Legislature or his or her staff. Added prisoners to this section in FY 2015-16.</p> <p><b>Background:</b> First included in FY 2005-06. <b><i>Governor ruled this section is unenforceable for FY 2022-23.</i></b></p>  |
| 208 | <p><b><u>Travel Report.</u></b> Requires an annual report to the Legislature detailing the dates, costs, and funding mixtures for any out-of-state travel completed by a department or agency employee.</p> <p><b>Background:</b> First included in FY 2004-05. The original language was a restriction on out-of-state travel, with some exemptions allowed. The original language required a report of exemptions that were made. In FY 2012-13 the restriction on out-of-state travel was removed, but the report was retained and revised to reflect the lifting of the restriction.</p>  |

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- 209     **Legal Services.** Specifies that funds shall not be used to hire a person to provide legal services that are the responsibility of the Attorney General and that this prohibition does not apply to legal services for bonding activities and for those approved by the Attorney General.  
**Background:** First included in FY 2007-08 as Sec. 222 and it remained until FY 2010-11. In FY 2011-12 and FY 2012-13 the section was not included. The section was added back as Sec. 230 in FY 2013-14.
- 210     **GF/GP Lapses.** The State Budget Office shall submit a report by November 30 that summarizes the lapses by major departmental program.  
**Background:** This section was first included in FY 2011-12, but the original date required the report by November 15. The November 15 date was maintained in FY 2012-13, but in FY 2013-14, the date was revised to November 30. Date revised to December 31 in FY 2022-23.
- 211     **Contingency Funds.** This section specifies limits on the amounts of contingency authorization transfers that may be utilized by the Department during a given fiscal year.  
**Background:** First included in FY 2007-08. Limit for state restricted contingency fund increased to \$10,000,000 in FY 2015-16. In FY 2019-20 only Federal contingency funds are included and the amount is reduced from \$10,000,000 to \$2,500,000. Term changed from “funds” to “authorizations” in FY 2021-22.
- 212     **Public Website.** The Department shall cooperate with DTMB to maintain a publicly accessible website containing expenditure information, including vendor information and wage rates.  
**Background:** This section was first included in FY 2011-12. Websites requiring some of this information had been required previously in other sections, such as Sec. 212 of FY 2010-11.
- 213     **Restricted Fund Balances.** Within 14 days of the release of the Executive Budget Recommendation, the Department shall cooperate with the State Budget Office to provide a report on the estimated state restricted fund balances.  
**Background:** This section was first included in FY 2011-12.
- 214     **Scorecard.** Requires the MDOC to create a scorecard that identifies key metrics of agency performance and posts this scorecard on a publicly accessible website.  
**Background:** First included in FY 2013-14.
- 215     **Legacy Cost Reporting.** Section details the total legacy costs for the department broken out by total pension related costs as well as retiree health care related costs as well.  
**Background:** First included in FY 2014-15.
- 216     **Deprived and Depressed Communities.** Requires the Director to take all reasonable steps to ensure businesses in deprived and depressed communities compete for and perform contracts to provide services or supplies, or both.  
**Background:** First included in FY 2020-21.
- 217     **FTE Positions and Vacancies.** Requires the department to provide a quarterly report regarding the number of FTEs by pay status and by facility, as well as vacant positions. Also requires reporting on the number of persons working remotely.  
**Background:** First included in FY 2018-19. Governor vetoed the language in FY 2020-21 budget recommendation but included in the enacted version. According to FY 2020-21 budget signing letter this section is ruled unenforceable. Was not ruled unenforceable for FY 2022-23.

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- 218      **Remote Work for State Employees.** It is the intent of the legislature that the department maximize the efficiency of the state workforce, and, where possible, prioritize in-person work. The department must post its in-person, remote, or hybrid work policy on its website.
- Background:** First included in FY 2022-23.
- 219      **State Administrative Board Transfers.** If the state administrative board, acting under section 3 of 1921 PA 2, MCL 17.3, transfers funds from an amount appropriated under this act, the legislature may, by a concurrent resolution adopted by a majority of the members elected to and serving in each house, intertransfer funds within this act for the particular department, board, commission, office, or institution .
- Background:** First included in FY 2020-21 and declared unenforceable by the Governor. ***Governor ruled this section is unenforceable for FY 2022-23.***
- 220      **Authority to Collect Certain Fees.** Allows the DOC to charge fees and collect revenues in excess of appropriation for certain services and activities to cover associated expenses.
- Background:** First included in this version in FY 1995-96, but it was preceded for many years by similar language covering a much narrower list of services and activities.
- 221      **Record Retention.** Requires the Department to retain copies of reports in accordance with Federal and State guidelines. Electronic copies may be used unless otherwise advised by the guidelines.
- Background:** Was previously included in the bill as Sec. 218 in FY 2011-12. In FY 2012-13 the section regarding records retention, then Sec. 218, was not included. In FY 2013-14, the section was added back as Sec. 214 because it is part of the common language included in all budget bills, as determined by leadership.
- 222      **Report on Policy Changes.** Requires the department to report, by April 1, on each policy change made to implement a public act affecting the department that took effect during the prior calendar year.
- Background:** First included in FY 2020-21.
- 223      **Severance Pay.** Requires a report to the Legislature on any amounts of severance pay for a department director, deputy director, or any other high-ranking department official no later than 14 days after a severance agreement is signed. Also requires the department to maintain an internet site that posts any severance pay in excess of 6 weeks of wages.
- Background:** First included in FY 2021-22.
- 224      **COVID-19 Vaccine Passport.** This language bans all state departments and agencies from requiring proof of vaccination status.
- Background:** First included in FY 2021-22.
- 225      **Expending Available Work Project Authorization.** Appropriations in part 1 shall, to the extent possible by the department, not be expended until all existing work project authorization available for the same purposes is exhausted.
- Background:** First included in FY 2018-19. Governor vetoed the language in FY 2020-21 budget recommendation but included in the enacted version. According to FY 2020-21 budget signing letter this section is ruled unenforceable. ***Governor ruled this section is unenforceable for FY 2022-23.***
- 226      **Management to Staff Ratio.** Intent of the legislature that the MDOC maintain a ratio of not more than 1-to-8 supervisors per employees at all administrative offices.
- Background:** First included in FY 2011-12. Modified from 1-to-5 ratio to 1-to-8 in 2014-15.

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227 **Swift and Sure Data Compilation.** Requires the DOC to cooperate with the State Court Administrative Office to compile data for the program.

**Background:** First included in FY 2017-18.

#### DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT

301 **Offender Tracking Information System (OTIS).** Requires that the MDOC maintain and make publicly accessible the files of offenders formerly under the MDOC's jurisdiction in the same manner on OTIS as current offenders for 3 years following a felons release from MDOC jurisdiction.

**Background:** First included in FY 2007-08.

302 **Staff Retention Strategies Report.** Requires the MDOC to submit a report by March 1 on the department's retention strategies on how to improve employee engagement, wellness, and the metrics used to measure success of employee wellness. Also requires the department to establish a staff recruitment and retention advisory board.

**Background:** First included in FY 2019-20 to better address employee wellness. Advisory board added in FY 2020-21. Advisory board requirement eliminated in FY 2021-22.

303 **Employee Departures Report.** Requires the MDOC to submit a report by March 1 on the number of employee departures. The report must include the number of corrections officers that departed from employment at a state correctional facility in the immediately preceding fiscal year and the number of years they worked for the department.

**Background:** First included in FY 2019-20 to better address employee departures. Language revised in FY 2020-21 to require a chart be included in the report showing the distribution of employee departures grouped by years of service.

304 **Staff Savings Initiative.** Requires the MDOC to maintain a staff savings initiative program in conjunction with the EPIC program where employees can submit ideas for cost savings. Also allows for a non-compensatory recognition for winning efforts.

**Background:** First included in FY 2008-09. Originally, the section also required a report to the Legislature regarding the suggestions received and must state whether the Department has implemented or not. In FY 2013-14, the report requirement was removed; the Department has implemented a team-based, collaborative approach rather than a "drop box" type of approach. Updated in FY 2015-16 to place a time element for responses. Updated in FY 2016-17 to remove time limit for responses and to combine savings initiative and EPIC program. Updated in FY 2021-22 by adding the non-compensatory recognition language. ***Governor ruled this section is unenforceable for FY 2022-23.***

305 **Prosecutorial and Detainer Expenses.** Requires the DOC to reimburse counties for housing and custody of parole violators and offenders being returned from community placement.

**Background:** First included in FY 2000-01.

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- 306 **Sheriffs' Coordinating and Training Office.** Outlines allowable expenditures of appropriations for sheriffs' coordinating and training offices.
- Background:** First included in FY 2004-05. Includes language from PA 237 of 2003. Added language in FY 2022-23 requiring the department to provide fiduciary oversight of funds received under the local corrections officers training act, 2003 PA 125, MCL 791.531 to 791.546.
- 307 **Vendor Compliance Report.** Requires the Department to issue a biannual report covering all third-party vendor contracts that includes the start and completion date of each contract, the number of site visits completed by the Department for each vendor, and the number and amount of fines for service-level noncompliance for each vendor.
- Background:** First included in FY 2016-17.
- 308 **Prisoner Telephone Fees.** Language dictates the Department to ensure the prisoner phone system provider establishes a new per minute phone charge effective October 1, 2022. The change in phone rates must reflect the complete elimination of the phone contract as a revenue source for the Program and Special Equipment Fund. The department shall negotiate the lowest per minute rate while meeting its ongoing operational needs and should consider the progress in achieving this goal prior to any decision to extend the term of the contract.
- Background:** This section was first included in FY 2007-08, when the section only included the requirement that fee schedules must be the same as called placed outside the facility (except those surcharges necessary to meet special equipment costs). In FY 2012-13, the section was revised and expanded to define the Special Equipment Fund as a Restricted revenue source and require reporting on Fund revenues and expenditures. In FY 2013-14, the section was further revised to require \$2.0 million from the Fund to be spent on programming that is a condition of parole and required the report to list vendors from which goods were purchased. The Special Equipment Fund generated revenue based on surcharges on prisoner telephone calls; it first started the surcharging in FY 2011-12, although the first expenditures from the fund were not made until FY 2012-13. In FY 2015-16, fund's name was changed to 'Program and special equipment fund'. In FY 2021-22 language was added to specify that not less than 75% of funding shall be used for prisoner programming. In FY 2022-23 the revenue from this fund was replaced with GF/GP as a way to reduce telephone costs to prisoners.
- 309 **Mental Health Staff Training.** Requires the Department to provide mental health awareness and protocol training for both new and existing custody staff. Mental health awareness training shall be incorporated into the training of new custody staff.
- Background:** First included in FY 2011-12.
- 310 **Correctional Facility Condition Report.** The department shall analyze the overall infrastructure needs of its facilities and issue a report detailing the conditions and future expected needs of the facilities.
- Background:** First included in FY 2014-15. Added current unspent balance of authorized capital outlay projects in FY 2016-17. Added additional requirements to the report in FY 2019-20 to include reporting on costs associated with maintenance and upkeep of all closed facilities, and estimated costs of demolition of closed facilities, for facilities closed prior to November 1, 2018, and then removed in FY 2021-22.
- 311 **Strategic Plan Report.** Requires the Department to submit a report providing an update which details the progress being made in achieving the strategic plan of the department.
- Background:** First included in FY 2014-15. Language revised in FY 2020-21.
- 312 **Michigan State Industries.** The department shall conduct a study and issue a report detailing information concerning the outcomes and benefits from MSI.
- Background:** First included in FY 2014-15. Removed in FY 2016-17. Included again in FY 2017-18.



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- 313 **Post-traumatic Stress Disorder Outreach and Employee Wellness Programming.** Requires funding for employee wellness programming to be used for post-traumatic stress outreach, treating mental health issues, and providing mental health programming for all department staff, including former employees.
- Background:** First included in FY 2019-20. Language revised in FY 2020-21 and further revised in FY 2021-22 to include Peer Support programs.
- 314 **Corrections Officer Schools Report.** Requires a quarterly report on new officer schools that include the number of new employee schools that took place and the locations of each, the number of new recruits that started in each school, and the number of recruits that graduated from each school. The report also shall outline the department's strategy to achieve a 5% or lower target for vacancy rates among correction s officers.
- Background:** First included in FY 2019-20. Language added in FY 2022-23 adding requirement the department report on reasons for not meeting the 5% vacancy rate and explain the challenges facing the department when trying to meet the rate.
- 315 **Overtime Hours Report.** Requires a quarterly report on the number of overtime hours worked by all custody staff, by facility. The report shall include for each facility, the number of mandatory overtime hours worked, the number of voluntary overtime hours worked, the reasons for overtime hours worked, and the average number of overtime hours worked by active employees.
- Background:** First included in FY 2019-20.
- 316 **Exchange of Offender Data.** Requires the department to establish agreements and exchange offender data with local, state, and federal agencies in order to reduce recidivism risk.
- Background:** First included in FY 2021-22.
- 317 **Corrections Officer Training Academy.** Requires the department to submit a report on the corrections officer training academy on January 30 and June 30 on the status of a new corrections officer training academy.
- Background:** First included in FY 2019-20. Language revised in FY 2020-21 and FY 2021-22.
- 318 **Professional Development Staff.** Requires the department to submit a report about regarding program changes to existing curriculum that offer professional development and training opportunities for all levels of custody supervisors and first line managers.
- Background:** First included in FY 2020-21.
- 319 **Prison Population Projections.** Requires the DOC to issue three- and five-year prison population projections.
- Background:** First included in FY 1992-93 requiring only three-year projections. It was expanded in FY 1995-96 to include five-year projections. Established in order to facilitate long-term planning for capacity needs.
- 320 **Statistical Report.** Requires the MDOC to complete an annual statistical report and make it available on an internet site by June 30.
- Background:** First included in FY 2008-09.

## DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

### PART 2: BOILERPLATE DETAIL

2022 PA 166

- 321 **Recidivism Rates.** Requires the MDOC to measure recidivism.  
**Background:** First included in FY 2008-09, when it said that recidivism shall be measured using a 3 year time period. In FY 2011-12, a requirement was added that the recidivism shall include any time spent in county jail or otherwise incarcerated. In FY 2013-14, the requirement to include time spent in county jail was removed because MDOC does not always have access to that data. The language specifying the 3 year time period was also removed.
- 322 **County Jail Reimbursement Program.** Provides for the County Jail Reimbursement Program, which offers counties per diem payments for housing certain offenders in jail. It specifies reimbursement criteria and per diem amounts and requires an on-going study to determine impact of recently enacting sentencing guidelines.  
**Background:** Versions of this language can be found as far back as FY 1988-89. The eligibility criteria and reimbursement rates have changed several times since then. Renumbered as 414 in FY 2007-08. For FY 2010-11, counties have the option of choosing between a flat-rate reimbursement schedule and a three-tiered reimbursement schedule. In FY 2011-12, the choice was eliminated and the three-tiered reimbursement schedule became the only option. Additionally in FY 2011-12, \$500,000 of the funding was earmarked for reimbursing participants in the Swift and Sure Sanctions pilot program. In FY 2013-14, the \$500,000 for Swift and Sure was eliminated. In FY 2015-16, report on county jail capacity and average annual occupancy rates was added. Per diem amounts were increased in FY 2016-17. In FY 2018-19, allowed reimbursement for inmates being held in another county jail or a medical facility and added a new report on the program.
- 323 **Population Reports.** Requires the MDOC to submit monthly reports detailing facility populations, parolee and probationer counts, and prisoner intake and exit data.  
**Background:** First included in FY 2007-08. Added number of beds in closed housing units to monthly report in FY 2018-19.  
***Governor ruled the weekly reporting section is unenforceable beginning in FY 2019-20.***
- 324 **New Custody Staff Training.** Requires the department to target the training and hiring of a minimum of 800 officers per year.  
**Background:** First included in FY 2019-20. Language revised in FY 2020-21. ***Governor ruled this section is unenforceable for FY 2022-23.***

#### OFFENDER SUCCESS ADMINISTRATION

- 401 **Offender Success Expenditures.** Requires a report on expenditures itemized by service provider. Allows the MDOC to accept cash or in-kind donations.  
**Background:** The intent language was first included in FY 2007-08. In FY 2012-13, the additional language regarding the reporting was included in Sec. 402. Previously, similar language requiring reporting had been included in Sec. 403, which was first included in FY 2007-08. Therefore, in FY 2012-13, Sec. 402, and Sec. 403 from the FY 2011-12 bill were merged into one section with a few minor revisions. Revised in FY 2021-22.
- 402 **Offender Success Services, Nonprofit Partnerships.** Directs the MDOC to partner with nonprofit faith-based, business and professional, civic, and community organizations to provide reentry services.  
**Background:** First included in FY 2017-18. Deleted the word "inmate" in FY 2019-20.
- 403 **Employer Matches.** Requires the MDOC, when reasonably possible, to ensure that inmates have potential employer matches in the communities to which they will be returning.  
**Background:** First included in FY 2017-18.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

PART 2: BOILERPLATE DETAIL

2022 PA 166

- 404 **Workforce Development.** Requires the Department to engage with entities to coordinate services for re-entry and vocational education programs designed for collaboration with Michigan's workforce development system. Requires the department to provide by March 1 a report on the workforce development program.
- Background:** First included in FY 2014-15. Updated in FY 2015-16 to allow for the department to collaborate with the talent investment agency. Revised in FY 2021-22
- 405 **Community Corrections Comprehensive Plans and Services.** Describes the allowable uses of the Community Corrections Comprehensive Plans and Services line item.
- Background:** A version of this was first included in FY 1989-90. Renumbered as 410 in FY 2007-08. In FY 2018-19, changed reimbursement rate for probation residential services to \$52.50 per diem for all providers (instead of separate rates for accredited and non-accredited facilities). Revised "residential probation diversions" to "residential services" in FY 2019-20. Modified in FY 2020-21 to change per diem rate to \$55.50 and moved former section 416 into this section as subsection (4), which provides direction for a felony drunk driver jail reduction and community treatment program as funded in Part 1. Revised in FY 2021-22. Revised per diem rate to \$65 beginning in FY 2022-23.
- 406 **Community Corrections Biannual Report.** Specifies details to be included in the Office of Community Corrections Biannual Report.
- Background:** Prior to FY 1993-94, there were multiple reports required from the Office of Community Corrections, but starting in that year, reporting requirements were revised and combined into the biannual report already required by PA 511 of 1988, the Community Corrections Act.
- 407 **Public Safety Initiative Report.** Requires the law enforcement agency of the county receiving funds for the public safety initiative to report a detailed listing of expenditures made for the prior three fiscal years. The report must be submitted quarterly and must include the purpose for which the expenditures were made, the amounts of expenditures by purpose, specific services that were provided, and number of individuals served.
- Background:** First included in FY 2019-20. Modified in FY 2020-21 by replacing all references to "sheriff" to "law enforcement agency." Revised in FY 2021-22 to change report to quarterly. Revised in FY 2022-23 stating that no funding shall be provided until all reports from the prior year and any currently required reports have been received.
- 408 **Prisoner Vital Records.** Requires the Department to assist prisoners in obtaining pertinent vital information prior to release by establishing and maintaining policies and procedures that allow prisoners to obtain a birth certificate, duplicate social security card, if eligible, DD Form 214 or other military documentation, state identification card, and operator's license prior to parole or discharge
- Background:** First included in FY 2007-08. The requirement for assisting with military discharge documentation was added in FY 2013-14.
- 409 **Michigan Restaurant Association Collaboration.** The department must collaborate with the Michigan Restaurant and Lodging Association for job placement for individuals on probation or parole.
- Background:** First included in FY 2018-19.
- 410 **Enhanced Food Technology Program.** The department shall expand the existing food technology program and allow participants to complete on-the-job training in prison kitchens as part of the program.
- Background:** First included in FY 2018-19.

## DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

### PART 2: BOILERPLATE DETAIL

2022 PA 166

- 411 **Medication-assisted Treatment Reentry Pilot Program.** Establishes a pilot program to provide prerelease treatment and post-release referral for opioid- and alcohol-addicted offenders using medication-assisted treatment. The MDOC is also required to issue an annual report by December 1 regarding participant outcomes.
- Background:** First included in FY 2016-17.
- 412 **Mental Health Care Provider Referral.** Requires the MDOC to ensure any inmate with a diagnosed mental illness is referred to a local mental health care provider that is willing and able to treat that inmate upon parole or discharge.
- Background:** First included in FY 2017-18.
- 413 **Goodwill "Flip the Script".** Directs the department in how to spend funds associated with the Goodwill flip the script program.
- Background:** First included in FY 2014-15.
- 414 **Educational Programs Reporting.** Requires a report on MDOC-sponsored academic/vocational programs.
- Background:** First included in FY 1999-2000 for just vocational programs. It was expanded to include academic programs in FY 2000-01, and then expanded again in FY 2001-02 to require more detailed information. In FY 2016-17, modified language regarding prisoner failures to avoid double counting prisoners who transfer and subsequently reenroll in programs.
- 415 **Faith-based Initiatives.** Allows the MDOC to give funding priority for reentry or rehabilitation programs that have been demonstrated to reduce recidivism, including faith-based initiatives.
- Background:** First included in FY 2015-16. Removed in FY 2016-17. Included again in FY 2017-18.

## FIELD OPERATIONS ADMINISTRATION

- 501 **Criminal Justice Reinvestment.** Outlines allowable expenditures for appropriations for criminal justice reinvestment. Requires a report to the Legislature by March 30.
- Background:** First included in FY 2016-17. Added \$600,000 earmark for county jail inmate programming in FY 2017-18. Report added in FY 2021-22.
- 502 **Annual Program Reports.** Requires the MDOC to submit annual reports to the Legislature on community re-entry, electronic tethers, and the Special Alternative Incarceration (SAI) program.
- Background:** First included in its current form in FY 1995-96. Prior to that, there were individual sections requiring reports with different information for each of the programs.
- 503 **Technical Violators of Parole and Probation.** Requires the DOC to examine policy, explore alternatives for, and report on policy changes regarding probation and parole technical violators.
- Background:** First included in FY 1997-98 without subsection (3), which was added in FY 1998-99.

## DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

### PART 2: BOILERPLATE DETAIL

2022 PA 166

504 **Life Sentence Parole Decisions.** Directs the parole and commutations board to provide the Legislature with a detailed explanation of why each inmate serving a life sentence with the possibility of parole who scores "high probability of release" is not being paroled.

**Background:** New for FY 2010-11. In FY 2012-13, "an inmate" was changed to "each inmate" to make it clear that the Legislature is interested in the parole board's individualized consideration of each single inmate, and that lifers eligible for parole are not treated as one group of individuals. In 2012, the report addressed all lifers eligible for parole as one group but did not give specifics of any individual case.

505 **Residential Alternative to Prison Program.** Requires the MDOC to implement a program that provides vocational, educational, and cognitive programming in a secure environment. The MDOC is also required to measure and set particular metric goals.

**Background:** First included in FY 2017-18.

506 **Parole Review Report.** Requires the MDOC to issue a quarterly report detailing the parole decisions of all prisoners reviewed for parole in the previous 4 quarters.

**Background:** First included in FY 2016-17.

#### HEALTH CARE

601 **Prisoner Health Care.** Requires quarterly reports, itemized by vendor, on year-to-date expenditures and projected year-end expenditures for prisoner health care, mental health care, pharmaceutical service, and durable medical equipment. Also requires regular updates on any RFPs or RFIs related to health care.

**Background:** First included in 1998-99. Modified in FY 2020-21 to require the Department to report on expenditures of antipsychotic medications, any changes made to the prescription drug formulary, and a progress report on efforts to address findings in audit report 471-0325-09L. Revised in FY 2022-23 to require a status report on efforts to develop measurable data and outcomes for physical and mental health care within the prisoner population.

602 **Medical Release Form.** Directs the department to develop and post a standard medical information release form and post the form to the web.

**Background:** First included in FY 2014-15.

603 **Off-Site Health Care.** Requires reports on off-site health care visits, including emergency room visits, outpatient care, and inpatient hospital stays. An additional report requires information on prisoners who receive off-site medical care who would have received on-site care if beds were available.

**Background:** First included in FY 2007-08.

604 **Hepatitis C Treatment.** Requires that the Department use funding for Hepatitis C treatment only to purchase specialty medication for treatment of inmates with Hepatitis C. Also requires a report by February 15 showing Hepatitis C treatment expenditures and the number of inmates treated.

**Background:** First included in FY 2016-17.

605 **Medicaid Utilization.** Requires continued interagency agreement with DHS for exchange of information regarding newly committed prisoners who may be eligible for Medicaid upon release or for medical care required outside the secure perimeter. Also requires quarterly updates on Medicaid utilization for prisoners.

**Background:** First included in FY 2008-09.

## DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

### PART 2: BOILERPLATE DETAIL

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- 606 **Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT).** Requires the MDOC to provide reporting on expenditures, waiting lists for programming, and outcome measurements. The report must include information on number of prisoners receiving medication assisted therapies, length of time on the therapy, and the number of prisoners that have discontinued treatment while incarcerated.

**Background:** First included in FY 2007-08. In FY 2010-11, language was added that required at least \$5.0 million of the funds appropriated for substance abuse testing and treatment services are expended for residential substance abuse treatment. This \$5.0 million requirement added in FY 2010-11 was removed in FY 2011-12. Modified in FY 2014-15 to only ask for the reports on the testing and treatment. Modified in FY 2020-21 to include expenditures for substance abuse testing and treatment services. Revised language in FY 2021-22.

### CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES ADMINISTRATION

- 701 **Elimination of Programming.** Requires the department to provide a notice at least 30 days prior to the department's plan to eliminate programming for prisoners.

**Background:** First included in FY 2020-21. *Governor ruled this section is unenforceable for FY 2022-23.*

- 702 **Food Service Reports.** The department must report by January 15 on per-meal food service costs, food service related contracts, and major sanitation violations.

**Background:** First included in FY 2018-19.

- 703 **Per Prisoner/Per Day Cost.** Requires the Department to calculate the cost per prisoner, per day for each custody level. The calculations shall include all direct and indirect costs and shall be issued in a report to the Legislature.

**Background:** First included in FY 2013-14. The Legislature was concerned about the direct and indirect costs, including legacy costs, particularly as those costs factor into the evaluation of competitive bid processes. In FY 2016-17, removed cost by age.

- 704 **Public Works Crews – User Fees.** Any local unit of government or non-profit agency that contracts with the Department for public works services shall be responsible for the entire cost of such an agreement.

**Background:** A version of this was first included in FY 1991-92. The original version required the development of a uniform reimbursement rate that was to be charged to nonprofit agencies and local governments who contracted for public works services provided by offenders. In FY 2011-12, the section was revised to state intent that the Department maintain or expand current public works programming, but the organizations must be responsible for the entire cost of such an agreement. In FY 2013-14, the intent language regarding maintaining or expanding the programming was removed, leaving only language about the contracting organization bearing the entire cost of the public works project. Since this language has been in effect, public works projects have been rare or non-existent, except for out of SAI. The "entire cost" is interpreted to mean that cost of not only paying for the prisoner labor, but also paying the wages of the custody staff that must monitor the prisoner laborers, and the cost of the transportation itself. Once looking at the entire cost, many organizations find that it is simply not a cost-effective way to accomplish their labor needs. Modified in FY 2014-15 to add non-profit requirement for private organization.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

PART 2: BOILERPLATE DETAIL

2022 PA 166

- 705      **Braille Transcription Program.** Requires the DOC to maintain the Braille transcribing service at dedicated locations.
- Background:** Language requiring the Braille transcribing service to operate in Jackson first included in FY 2004-05. Additional language regarding the donation by the Michigan Braille Transcribing Fund added in FY 2005-06. Modified in FY 2020-21 to include the Womens Huron Valley Correctional Facility. Revised in FY 2021-22 to remove the specific locations.
- 706      **Facility Critical Incidents.** Requires the Department to issue a report in the number of critical incidents and assaults by facility within 72 hours of an incident.
- Background:** First included in FY 2005-06, and included language stating that the Department must ensure a sufficient number of custody staff to maintain the safety and security of facilities, along with reporting the number of critical incidents. In FY 2011-12, the first part about the sufficient number of staff was deleted, keeping only the part about reporting the number of critical incidents. Modified in FY 2014-15 to add escape attempts as a reporting requirement for the report. Revised in FY 2021-22 to require report within 72 hours of the incident.
- 707      **Institutional Staffing.** Requires the MDOC to report by March 1 on the ratios of corrections officers to prisoners, shift command to line custody staff, and non-custody staff to prisoners in each correctional facility.
- Background:** First included in FY 2007-08. Changed in FY 2017-18 to require monthly reporting (previously annual). Modified in FY 2020-21 to change report to quarterly.
- 708      **Assaultive Offender Program.** States legislative intent that any prisoner required to complete an assaultive offender program, sexual offender program, or other program as a condition of parole shall be transferred to a facility where that program is available prior to the expiration of his or her minimum sentence and eligibility for parole. The section also requires a report accounting for the number of individuals nearing or beyond their earliest release date who have not yet completed required programming.
- Background:** The section was first included in FY 2007-08. The second part requiring the report was added in FY 2011-12. In FY 2016-17, added language that prisoners must be placed on wait list upon entrance to prison and the Department shall focus on providing required programming to prisoners past their earliest release date. Modified in FY 2020-21 and removed the wait-list provision.
- 709      **Female Prisoners Labor and Delivery Procedures.** If a female prisoner consents to a visitor being present, the department shall allow that 1 person to be present during the prisoner's labor and delivery. The person allowed to accompany the prisoner must be an immediate family member, legal guardian, spouse, or domestic partner. The department is authorized to deny access to a visitor if the department has a safety concern with that visitor's access. The department is authorized to conduct a criminal background check on a visitor.
- Background:** First included in FY 2019-20.
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DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

PART 2: BOILERPLATE DETAIL

2022 PA 166

- 710 **Mental Health Evaluations.** Requires the Department to evaluate all prisoners at intake for certain disorders and serious mental illness. Also limits the use of administrative segregation for individuals with serious mental illness or developmental disorders.
- Background:** First included in FY 2008-09. The original language said that seriously mentally ill prisoners shall not be put in administrative segregation due to their serious mental illness, which implied that they could still be held in administrative segregation for other reasons. In FY 2012-13, the "due to serious mental illness" was removed. Also in FY 2012-13, the frequency of monitoring was changed from every 12 hours to a "frequency required in the mental health code or every 12 hours, whichever required more frequent monitoring." In FY 2013-14, the section was further revised to specifically allow administrative segregation to be used with individuals with serious mental illness, but only in cases of "persistent high violence risk or severe disruptive behavior that is unresponsive to treatment." The FY 2013-14 language also calls for ongoing mental health treatment and evaluation by a medical professional at least every 12 hours. FY 2014-15 modified language to disallow removal from general population as a punitive measure.
- 711 **Administrative Segregation Report.** Requires the MDOC to submit a report to the Legislature on the use of administrative segregation in correctional facilities; in particular, this report must include detail on the use of segregation for prisoners with serious mental illness or developmental disorders.
- Background:** First included in FY 2008-09.
- 712 **Youthful Offenders.** Requires specialized training for inmate care and control staff in contact with prisoners under the age of 18. Also limits the use of administrative segregation for youthful offenders with serious mental illness or developmental disorders.
- Background:** First included in FY 2009-10. The original language said that seriously mentally ill youth prisoners shall not be put in administrative segregation due to their serious mental illness, which implied that they could still be held in administrative segregation for other reasons. In FY 2012-13, the "due to serious mental illness" was removed. In FY 2013-14, the section was further revised to specifically allow administrative segregation to be used with individuals with serious mental illness, but only in cases of "persistent high violence risk or severe disruptive behavior that is unresponsive to treatment." The FY 2013-14 language also calls for ongoing mental health treatment and evaluation by a medical professional at least every 12 hours. FY 2014-15 modified language to disallow removal from general population as a punitive measure.
- 713 **Youth in Prison Report.** Requires the MDOC to report on the number of inmates under age 18 who are and are not on Holmes youthful trainee act (HYTA) status, as well as the number of inmate between 18 and 23 who are on HYTA status.
- Background:** First included in FY 2017-18.
- 714 **Use of State-Owned Land.** Any private entity using State-owned facilities shall pay fair market value for the lease and the lease shall also require PILT payments to the local jurisdiction.
- Background:** First added in FY 2013-14. Although the language is quite general, the primary relevance of the language is related to Standish Correctional Facility, which is being considered as a possible location to have a prison run by a private third party operator.
- 715 **Access Rights for Private Facility.** Requires any contract with a third party to operate a facility, which houses state prisoners, to allow for access rights for the Auditor General and the Legislative Corrections Ombudsman.
- Background:** First added in FY 2011-12. *Governor ruled this section is unenforceable for FY 2022-23.*



## DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

### PART 2: BOILERPLATE DETAIL

2022 PA 166

- 716 **Actual and Projected Savings from Closing Correctional Facilities.** Requires the MDOC to submit a report on the actual and projected savings from closing correctional facilities, beginning with the closure of Pugsley Correctional Facility in September 2016 and for each closure thereafter.  
**Background:** First included in FY 2017-18. Modified in FY 2021-22.
- 717 **Economic Impact of Facility Closures.** Requires the MDOC to consider the economic impact on the local community when considering a facility closure.  
**Background:** First included in FY 2017-18.
- 718 **Notification Prior to Relocation or Consolidation of Correctional Facilities.** Requires the department to notify the legislature of its plans to close, consolidate, or relocate any correctional facility in the state. Notice shall be provided at least 30 days prior to effective date of closure, consolidation, or relocation.  
**Background:** First included in FY 2020-21. Revised to 30 days from one month in FY 2021-22.
- 719 **Community Investment in Former Facility Sites.** Legislative intent for the department to consult with the legislature and other appropriate state agencies to develop a framework to provide investment in communities that have formerly operational state correctional facilities that have been closed.  
**Background:** First included in FY 2020-21.
- 720 **Information Packet for Families.** Requires the Department to produce and make available on the MDOC website an information packet for prisoner families about visitation policies, grievance policies, and other important information. The Department is encouraged to partner with external advocacy groups in the packet writing process.  
**Background:** First added in FY 2012-13.
- 721 **Religious Television Programming.** Instructs that the Department may accept in-kind services and equipment donations to allow for additional religious television programming, at no additional cost to the State.  
**Background:** First added in FY 2012-13.

#### ONE-TIME APPROPRIATIONS

- 801 **Chance for Life.** Provides for the expenditure of funds for a pilot program to provide care management to parolees after release.
- 802 **COVID-19 Suspended Intake Payments.** Provides for the expenditure of funds for COVID-19 suspended intake payments to be used by the department to reimburse counties for housing in jails felons who are temporarily being held in jail due to the closure of intake by the department.
- 803 **Improvements to Staff Areas in Correctional Facilities.** Provides for the expenditure of funds for improvements to staff areas in correctional facilities to make upgrades to staff common areas, including staff break rooms, staff restrooms, and staff exercise rooms.
- 804 **Prosperity Region 8 Pilot Program.** Provides the parameters for the pilot program to provide care management post-release which may include the development of a prerelease mental health discharge plan for parolees in Kalamazoo County.